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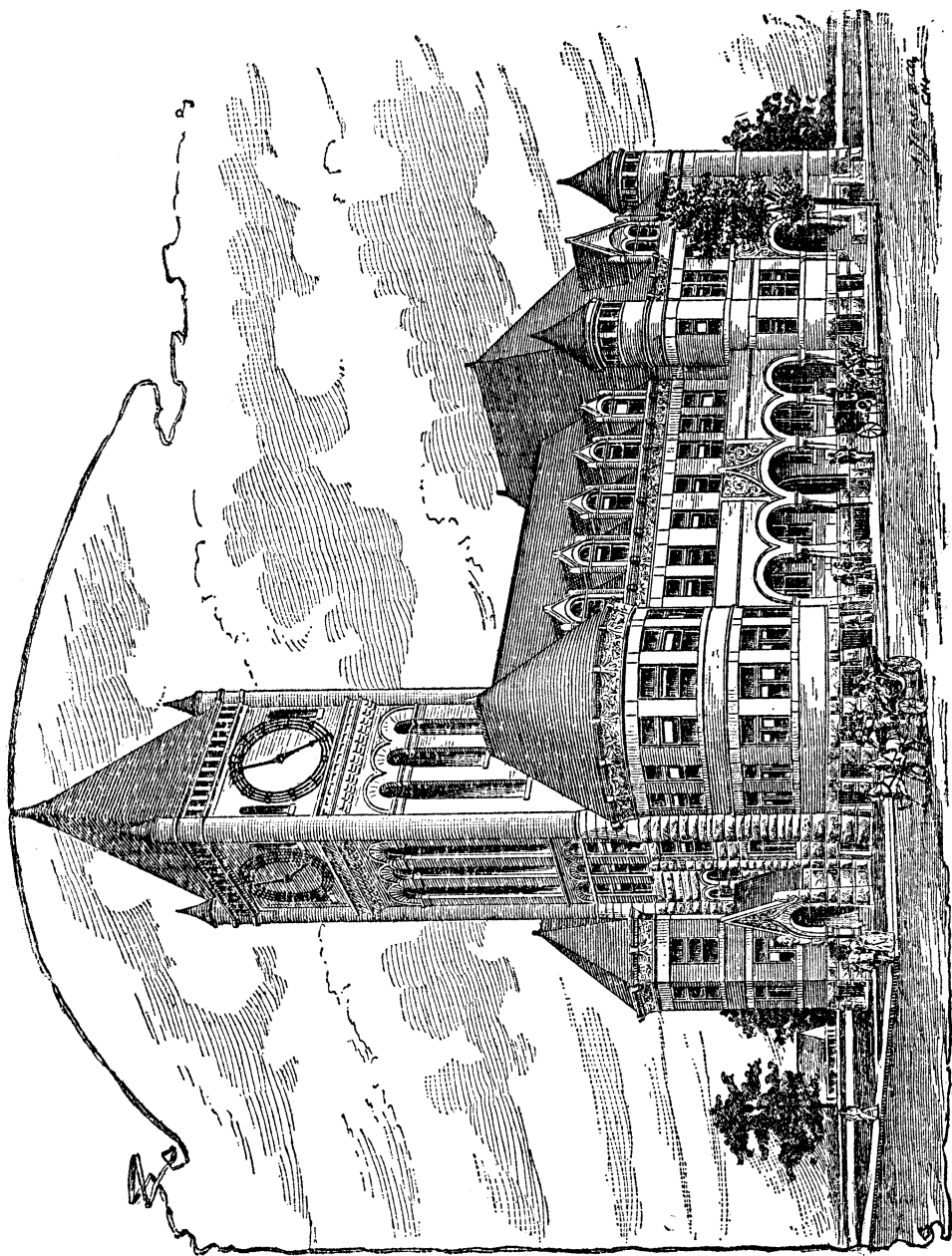
THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

The Colorado Springs High School Building was begun on the first of December, 1892, and the school was in session in its new quarters in January, 1893. The structure stands alone on an open, triangular plot of ground formed by the intersection of streets and avenues; and the Colorado air and sunshine have free and unobstructed access. It is built of St. Joseph pressed brick with foundations and trimmings of red sandstone. The building faces the west, and the main entrance is surmounted by a clock tower one hundred and thirty-five feet in height. The loggia on the south is a striking architectural feature.

The first floor contains the large study room, which with the boys' entrance and coat room, occupies the entire east end of the building to a depth of forty-four feet. This room has two hundred and twenty-five desks. West of this room on the north side of the fourteen-foot corridor are the girls' coat room and three recitation rooms. On the south of this corridor are the principal's office, and the reference library, connected with each other, and adjoining the High School study; the office of the Board of Education; the vestibule leading to the loggia; the city superintendent's office; and a recitation room.

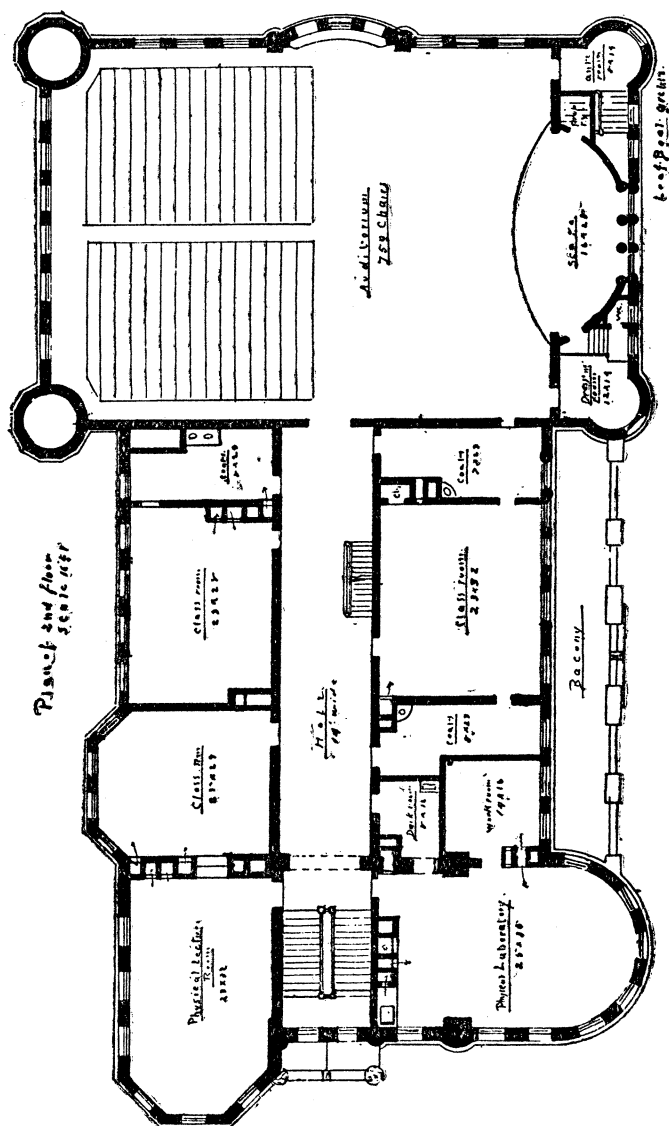
There are three stairways leading to the second floor. Occupying the east end of the second story, directly above the study room, but somewhat larger, is the auditorium, with a seating capacity of seven hundred and fifty. This is a fine audience room with perfect acoustic properties. The ceiling is curved, and its highest point is forty feet from the floor. It is elaborately ornamented with classical designs. The room has frequent use for lectures, concerts, and educational gatherings.

West of the auditorium are a coat room, two recitation rooms, and the science lecture room. These correspond in size and shape to the rooms below them on the first floor. The science lecture room is equipped with demonstration table entirely free from magnetic material, containing a pneumatic trough and other facilities for illustrating lectures in the sciences. The room is furnished with a five hundred volt electric current from the Rapid



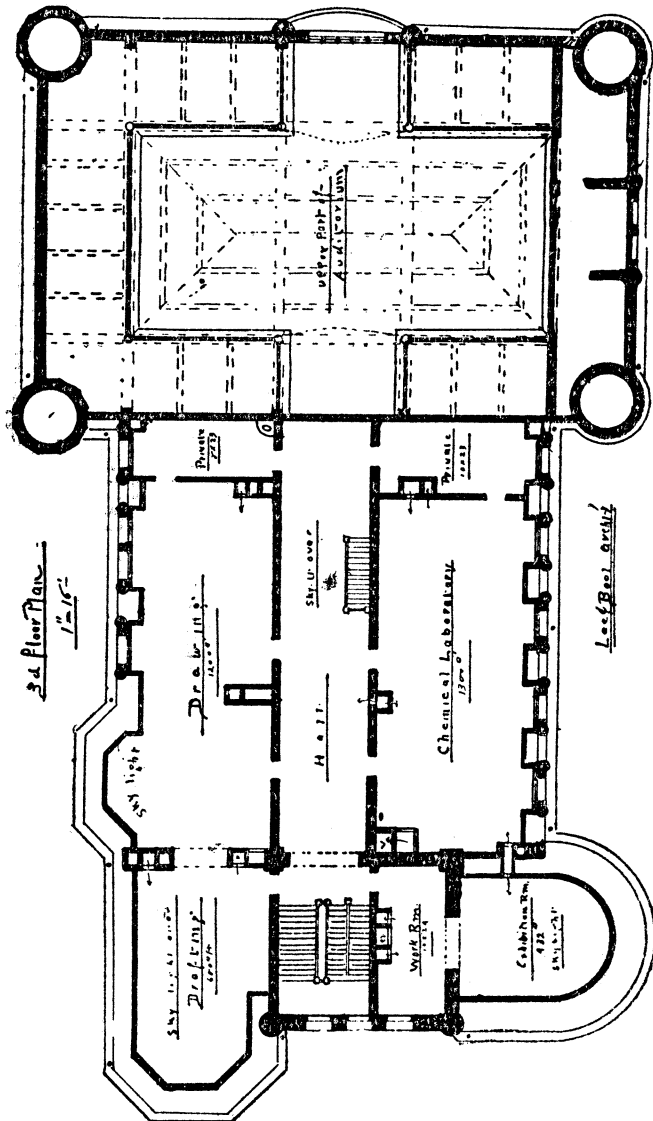
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the east, south, and west. It has desk accommodations for about thirty-five workers. Opening off the laboratory are a dark room



for photography, and a private laboratory and work room for the instructor. The cases for physical apparatus are in the corridor

and adjoin the lecture room. A recitation room, a teachers' room, and a coat room are between the physical laboratory and the auditorium.



Though the building is a two-story structure, there is room enough on the third floor for spacious drawing rooms, which occupy the north side, and for the chemical laboratory and a room for the scientific collections, which are on the south side. The drawing rooms are divided into three sections,—one with direct north light, and the other two lighted from above. They are furnished for work in mechanical and in freehand drawing.

The chemical laboratory has two rows of desks on the north and south of the room with an aisle between. Each desk accommodates four workers, and is equipped with two small sinks, one on each side, water, gas, and a galvanized iron hood connected with the main smoke flue of the building. In the north-east corner of the room is an additional larger hood. A small room east of the laboratory furnishes storage for chemicals and apparatus. The laboratory has accommodations for forty workers.

West of the chemical laboratory, but not connected with it, is the room used for the scientific collections. It is fitted with cases and cupboards for the display and preservation of natural history specimens of all sorts.

The recitation and lecture rooms are provided with individual iron chairs with adjustable tablets for writing, and are large enough to be seated with desks in case of need.

In the basement are closets, apartments for the janitor, store rooms, work rooms, an armory, a gymnasium nearly as large as the study room, and rooms for the heating and ventilating apparatus.

The system of heating is by indirect radiation. The air is admitted through a tower eighty feet in height, and is driven by a fan over steam coils into the various rooms through registers seven or eight feet above the floor. The ventilating shaft is supplied with an exhaust fan which draws the air from each of the rooms through registers in the baseboards. It will be seen that this system may be used for ventilating in warm weather, as well as for heating in cold weather.

The cost of the building including heating, ventilating, plumbing, bell, tower clock, and small clocks, was \$94,500.

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